[THURSDAY, *June* 14, 1770.] THE [NUMB. 1432.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FORREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 12th of *March* 1770.

Flour at 16*s*. 6*d*. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 14 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

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Wheat per Buſhel	5s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. 0d.
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	☾'s Age.	High-Water.	☉ riſes H M.	☉ ſets H.	
THURSDAY	21	1	after 4 32	before 8	Laſt Qr. To-Morrow, 8 Morning.
FRIDAY	☾	2	4 32	8	
SATURDAY	23	3	4 31	8	
SUNDAY	24	3	4 31	8	
MONDAY	25	4	4 31	8	
TUESDAY	26	5	4 31	8	
WEDNESDAY	27	6	4 31	8	

Days 14 Hours 56 Minutes the 14th.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

LONDON, March 14.

How doth the City ſit ſolitary? She that was great among the Nations, and Princeſs among the Provinces, her own feet ſhall carry her afar off to ſojourn. JEREMIAH.

The Merchants ſhall weep over her, for no man buyeth her Merchandize any more, her Merchandize of Silver, of Cloth, and Purple, or Scarlet, or Silk, or Braſs, or Iron; for the Merchants which dealt in theſe things ſhall ſtand afar off, ſaying, Alas! this great City; for in one hour is our Riches and our Trade come to naught. All the Inhabitants of the Weſt ſhall be aſtoniſhed at thee, for thy Riches and thy Fairs! thy Merchandize, and thy Mariners; thy Pilots, and thy Caulkers; ſhall fall in the day of thy ruin.

SUCH was the prediction concerning Tyre, whoſe ruin was partly effected by luxury, but principally by the corruption and other vices of its rulers, whoſe whole aim was the oppreſſion of the People, and therefore many thouſands of its Merchants and Manufacturers embarked for Carthage, one of its Colonies, where the arts ſoon flouriſhed in the ſame degree as they declined at Tyre, which ended in its ruin.

The fall of the Mother Country, and the riſe of its Colony, in the above inſtance, ought to be a warning to us, but inſtead of this, by our miſtaken policy, we are encouraging our Mechanicks and Manufacturers to embark for North America, where an army, which coſts this kingdom near five hundred thouſand pounds a year, is ſent to ſupport Officers in the collection of comparatively a Barley Corn: *An Army compoſed of Manufacturers raiſed at Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, Norwich, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. Such are the pains which Adminiſtration takes to compleat our ruin, by tranſplanting our Manufacturers to the Colonies, where every man deſerting from our Army, is better and of more value than his weight in gold.*

The miſtaken meaſure of firſt paſſing a Stamp-Act, and ſecondly to impoſe duties on our own manufactures, or any other goods, for the purpoſes of a revenue, in order to be applied to the payment of Judges of Vice-Admiralty, 600l. ſterling a year, but who never tried a cauſe; as well as to allow ſalaries to Judges independant of the People; alſo to Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, and many others, and even to ſupport the Army when ſuch revenue became equal to it. Thus a hoſt of civil and military Officers and Soldiers would all be ſupported on the property of the Colonies, and taken from them without their own conſent, and this Army of Locuſts would be independent of the Colonies. They have therefore reſolved to counteract thoſe Acts, by taking none of our goods: Thus the Landholder, the Merchant, the Mariner, and Manufacturer, are now but juſt beginning to feel their calamity; for the colonies, to prevent a duty to be raiſed upon them, have not only entered into aſſociations not to have any more of our goods, but have even returned thoſe that were arrived by Captains Winne, Faulkner, and a great quantity per the Lydia, arrived at Briſtol, and other Ports. In ſhort, the impoſing a Stamp Duty, ſending them Judges of Vice-Admiralty, Provincial Judges with advanced ſalaries, Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, with their thouſands a year each, with all their train of Leeches, and laſtly an Army to be paid by the Colonies, has altogether ſo diſguſted them, that when the troops and ſquadron came before Boſton, the alarm run through that Continent, that Boſton was taken by the Engliſh.

To reconcile the Colonies to the Mother Country, to recover their affections, reſtore our trade with them, to deſtroy their manufactures, and be ſincerely one people, and united to them as heretofore, may be thought an arduous undertaking; but with great ſubmiſſion to the Miniſtry, and to the Public, I think nothing ſo eaſy, if truth, right reaſon and juſtice, be our guide. It is,

1ſt. *Repeal the Act which impoſes duty on Britiſh, or any other goods in America, for the purpoſes of a Revenue: Be content to take their money for your manufactures through your Merchants.*

2d. *Abolish the board of Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms with all their train; attract their trade by your lenity, for the country is too extended to do it by compulſion.*

3d. *Withdraw your Judges of Vice-admiralty, and the ſalaries lately given to Provincial Judges, as well as Penſions.*

4th. *Call home your army for they are both a burthen to this kingdom and the colonies, amongſt whom a traitor was never born,*

5th. *and laſtly, Whenever this kingdom wants American aid, let the King order his Vicegerent in his name, to require ſuch from the Repreſentatives of the People, who have never been wanting in duty and loyalty, and aſſiſtance to King William, Queen Anne, and George the Second, when they gave peace to this kingdom by the conqueſt of Cape Breton, and in the late war they had 20,000 men in the field againſt the enemies of their Sovereign, as well as upwards of 20,000 ſeamen.*

If ſuch ſentiments as theſe be adopted, all will immediately be at peace and quiet, and ſuch who are at preſent inclined to reſtore harmony, may be aſſured that it can never deſerve reproach to correct human policy and error, but on the contrary, they will be entitled, and muſt receive the thanks of this kingdom and America,

Yours,

NICHOLAS RAY.

LONDON, April 10.

We have authority to aſſure the public, that Mr. Onſlow's Attorney has ſerved Mr. Horne with a new writ on a freſh trial to come on at the enſuing Summer Aſſizes at Guilford.

Mr. John Scott, well known by the name of the patriotic News-man, has provided a buttock of beef, weighing exactly 45 pounds, to be boiled on the 18th day of this month, (being the day of John Wilkes, Eſq;'s enlargement, and Mr. Scott's birth-day, being 45 years of age) together with 45 carrots, 45 loaves, 45 pots of beer, and 45 drams; to which he invites his friends, (ſons of liberty, foes to tyranny) to pledge the following toaſts: the King, Queen, forty-one proteſting Lords, and the Gentlemen of the Minority in the Lower Houſe; with many other loyal, conſtitutional Toaſts. The dinner to be ſerved up under the banner of a flag richly ornamented, with this motto:

'May the bloſſoms of liberty never be blighted,
'Nor the lovers of liberty ever be ſlighted.'

N. B. The bullock was killed by Mr. Swan, Butcher of Newport-market; and what is very remarkable, had 45 ſtone of fat.—The room will be illuminated with 45 lights.

We hear a great Lawyer has declared it as his opinion, that the Courts of Aſſiſtants of certain City Companies have done ſufficient to warrant the Lord-Mayor, to diſfranchiſe ſuch Members as voted for the public avowal of diſobedience to the Chief Magiſtrate.

It is confidently ſaid, that if the diſfranchiſements now ſo much talked of in the City ſhould take place, mandamuſes will iſſue from the Court of King's Bench, to reſtore the ſufferers their freedom.

A few days ago a Spaniſh man of war put into Breſt with the loſs of her main maſt, in a hard gale of wind off the weſtern iſland, having on board thirty-nine of the late principal Inhabitants of New Orleans, heavily ironed.

It is ſaid the Britiſh Tully has declared his intention of im----g. the firſt meeting after the Holidays, no leſs than five perſons.

No credit is now given in the City to the late rumours of an approaching war with any of the continental powers.

It was reported this day, about noon, that a certain foreign Ambaſſador has complained in pretty ſevere terms of the dark inſinuations lately thrown out by a noble Earl, reſpecting a blow affirmed to have been ſtruck againſt this nation, which he thinks highly reflects upon the honour of his Maſter.

April 14. Yeſterday a detainer was lodged with the Marſhal of the King's Bench againſt Mr. Wilkes for 400l. This debt aroſe from ſome accepted bills upon a houſe in France; that houſe failed, ſo they came upon Mr. Wilkes as an indorſer.

There can be no impediment, however, to Mr. Wilkes's enlargement; as by accounts received from different parts it appears that a ſufficient ſum will certainly be collected to pay the remainder of his debts, and his friends have reſolved to advance the money.

Mr. Wilkes will not depart from priſon till after twelve o'clock next Tueſday night, when he will retire into Kent; and will not return to London 'till the Tueſday following, to be preſent at a court of Aldermen at Guildhall.

We are informed that Mr. Wilkes, againſt the advice of many of his friends, is determined, on his enlargement, to go to a certain place, and to demand, in perſon, to be admitted to take his ſeat, as m——r for the c——y of M——.

The manner of this proceeding being without a precedent, it is thought the conſequences of it will be ſo too, and that they will occaſion a greater confuſion in the kingdom, than any circumſtance reſpecting Mr. Wilkes has hitherto done.

Several inhabitants of St. Luke's, Old-ſtreet, have agreed to ſubſcribe five guineas each, to make a preſent to Mr. Wilkes; and they are to meet this evening to open the ſubſcription.

The tallow-chandlers in St. Luke's, Old-ſtreet, are very buſy making blue candles, as ſeveral of the inhabitants are determined to have them put in their windows on Wedneſday next, on account of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement.

Next Wedneſday is ſaid to be the night appointed for the committee of the livery to take into conſideration the ſeveral reſolutions of the Courts of Aſſiſtant of certain companies.

Some very eminent men in the law are intended to be conſulted by the committe of the livery, reſpecting the late behaviour of certain livery companies.

Yeſterday a piece of beef, called a double baron, was put down to roaſt at the manſion-houſe, intended for a ſide diſh at next Monday's feaſt, and weighed when put down to the fire, juſt 45 ſtone, or 360lb. It will take 15 hours roaſting, and is the largeſt piece of beef ever dreſſed at the Manſion-houſe.

There is to be a cold pigeon pye for a ſide diſh with the above, in which are to be 145 pigeons: it is a raiſed cruſt made in an oval, the largeſt ever attempted.

A motion is expected to be made at the Common-hall to-morrow, to diſfranchiſe thoſe perſons who have lately endeavoured to controul and ſubvert the power and authority of the chief City Magiſtrate.

We learn from very good authority, that a certain diſtinguiſhed Nobleman will ſet out in a few days for a neighbouring Court, in order, if poſſible, to diſcover whether any hoſtilities are at this time intended towards England.

The reduction of the French Finances, by the preſent Premier, is likely to be attended with great benefit to this country, for the moneyed people of that nation being now convinced, that no dependence is to be had upon their own government, are determined, for the future, to inveſt their property wholly in the Engliſh funds.

[*Query. Are not the Engliſh Funds likely to become as precarious as the French?*]

CHARLES-TOWN, April 29.

The congreſs with the Cherokee Indians, mentioned in our laſt, began at Congarees, on Tueſday the 10th inſtant, when the conferences were opened by John Stuart, Eſq; his Majeſty's Superintendant of Indian affairs, in preſence of Sir William Draper, Capt. Collins, Col. Howarth, and many other gentlemen. The Indians were—Oucconoſtota or the Great Warrior, Willanawaw Prince of Choté, Ottaſſite Ouſtencka or Judd's Friend, Sallone the Young Warrior, Eccuy the Good Warriot, Tiſroe Warrior of Keowee, the Wolf beloved Man of Keowee, Cheniſta Warrior of Sugar-Town, ſeveral Warriors of inferior rank, and a great number of young fellows and others. They behaved in a very friendly manner, but expreſſed great uneaſineſs on account of encroachments on their hunting grounds, on the ſide of Virginia. They alſo complained of the number of white hunters who deſtroy their game, and of the great number of looſe white men who ſwarm in their towns, ſubject to no controul or juriſdiction, and they requeſted the ſuperintendant to ſend Mr. Cameron into the nation, that he might bring the traders into ſome order, and lay them under proper regulations as formerly. The conferences ended on the 12th, and the Indians were then preparing to return home in very good temper, and well pleaſed with their treatment.

Some days before the Warriors left the Over-Hill towns, a party of Indians returned from hunting, among whom was the late beloved Man or Prince of Chote, called by the Indians Governor of the nation. In the woods they met a white man in great diſtreſs, and almoſt ſtarved with hunger, ſome of the party ſhewed an inclination to kill him, which the Prince did not object to, but rather ſeemed to encourage; an Indian woman however took the white man under her protection, fed him and brought him ſafe into the town, and on her arrival, gave information to the Warriors of the part the Prince had acted regarding him. A general meeting was immediately called, at which all the chiefs aſſiſted, who unanimouſly depoſed the Prince for his ſaid behaviour, and elected in his room Willanawaw, Warrior of Toquo, as a perſon well diſpoſed and attached to his white brethren.

The King has been pleaſed to iſſue ſix writs of mandamus, ſeverally directed to the governors or commanders of his provinces, in the ſouthern diſtrict of North-America, viz. Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt-Florida and Weſt-Florida, appointing the Hon. John Stuart, Eſq; Superintendant of Indian affairs in the ſaid diſtrict, to be a member of each of his Majeſty's councils in the ſaid provinces reſpectively, as a counſellor extraordinary, and on Monday laſt the Superintendant was accordingly ſworn in, and took his ſeat as a member of his Majeſty's council for this province.

May 4. The party of Shawaneſe Indians, formerly mentioned, is ſtill in the Creek county. Oucconoſtota, and other principal warriors and chiefs of the Cherokees, refuſed to receive any of their Talks or to have any thing to do with them.

From West-Florida we learn, that two white men had been killed between Mobilla and the Creek country. The Mortar and other Creek Head-men disclaimed any knowledge of the murders, and declared their readiness to deliver up the murderers, should they be discovered to be of their nation. The six companies of the 31st regiment were arrived from St. Augustine at Pensacola, which last named place we are informed is immediately to be put in a state of Defence, and that Brigadier General Haldimand commanding his Majesty's forces in the southern district is sailed for Pensacola from St. Augustine. The Spaniards have established and garrisoned several posts on the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, and other places on the frontiers of West Florida, so that it is almost impossible for any of the French Inhabitants of New Orleans to get out of the country.

By a vessel from Barbadoes we learn, that Colonel Glover's schooner and Negroes are seized at Dominica for the owner, in consequence of the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation, and that the white men charged with running away with them are imprisoned.

May 11. The ship Sharpe, Andrew Kellie, master, from London, and the ship Cavendish, —— Penny, master, with two hundred negroes from Sierraleon, are arrived at Georgia.

In the ship Sally, George Evans, master, which arrived here last week from Africa, came three hundred and 45 new Negroes, none of whom can be purchased by any of the inhabitants of this provice who have signed the resolutions.

On Wednesday last thirty-seven new Negroes were shipped to Georgia for sale, being imported here since the time allowed in the resolutions for the subscribers to purchase.

Letters from London say, "there is no probability of a change in the ministry, and that should such an event happen, the colonies would be losers by it. All the Printers who printed Junius's long piece of December 19th, were laid hold of, and will be severely punished. When Mr. Woodfall, who first printed it, was sent for, he gave Wilkes for the author, who knowing he cannot be worse, and wishing to be further taken notice of, would, it was thought, readily father it; but Mr. Burke is still reckoned the *true* Junius, for *counterfeits* are certainly abroad. It was once determined to have sent Dr. Musgrave to Newgate, but his attempt was esteemed so ridiculous by all parties, and himself so insignificant, that he was suffered to escape. There were still hopes, that the duty on Tea would be taken off by the Ministry, for the East-India company being entire masters of the Tea trade in Europe, are very indifferent about the American consumption, though it takes off upwards of 8000 chests a year. There is no talk of abolishing the board of Commissioners or Admiralty courts in America."

On Wednesday last Capt. Evans sailed for Georgia with the Negroes he imported here, and which could not be purchased by the inhabitants, subscribers to the resolutions.

May 23 Letters from Augusta inform us, that a party of Creek Indians from the Cowetas about four weeks ago came among the people settled at Wright's Borough, on Little-River, and carried off some of their horses, but attempted nothing farther. They were pursued by a party of the Quakers, who came up with them, took back their horses, struck the Indians, broke two of their guns, a brass kettle and looking-glass, and as the Indians were running off, fired a gun after them which missed. The Indians likewise fired at the white people, but did not touch them. This alarmed the whole settlement, and most of the people have since removed, some of them towards Augusta, and others into this province.

Some people near Augusta went on the 6th instant armed, to a merchant's house there, threatened him if he should send any powder or bullets to the Creek nation, and made him put into his stores again, what of those articles he was sending off. The magistrates issued warrants against the rioters, but they would not be taken; on which the gentleman set out for Savannah, to lay his complaints before governor Wright. Every thing is quiet among the Indians, by the last accounts.

To the worthy Inhabitants *of the Ward of* Farringdon Without.

Gentlemen, Freemen, and Fellow Citizens,

I CANNOT sufficently acknowledge and applaud the persevering spirit and chearfulness, with which you have struggled through the various difficulties arising from my inability to attend the duty of this great and respectable ward. My future conduct will best shew the sense I have of so singular an obligation. The tedious imprisonment, to which I was sentenced for the firm opposition I made to a wicked ministry, is at length happily passed, By regaining my liberty this day, I hope to acquire the power of rendering you real services, and from the superior rank you have conferred on me, of becoming more eminently useful. I shall not fail to attend the next court of Aldermen, when, in support of your rights, I mean to lay claim to, and insist upon, the being admitted and sworn into office, as having the honour of being elected by the general voice of so considerable a part of the city.

It is a particular satisfaction to me, gentlemen, that I am to enter on my duty at a time when we are governed by so excellent a chief magistrate, and have sheriffs of the most liberal principles, zealous promoters of the public good, and of approved virtue. But above all, I rejoice that the high spirit of liberty, joined with prudence, temper, and intrepidity, in so peculiar a manner now animates the whole body of the livery of London. The late *Petition* and *Remonstrance* will reflect honor on them to the remotest ages. The English history does not give a stronger instance of the uprightness of our countrymen, nor an example of any body of men more untainted by corruption, more uninfluenced by every consideration of fear or interest, and more calm, yet determined, in a great cause. In the time of the last Stuart King, during the general confusion, when the dastardly tyrant fled, the pricipal nobility and gentry resorted to our Guildhall for protection, and concerted with our ancestors, the citizens of this metropolis, that generous and equal system of power, which was established by the people at the glorious *Revolution*, and confirmed by the succeeding Parliament in the *Bill of Rights*. We have seen the most valuable of those rights, the right of representation in Parliament, openly violated. On this important occasion the Livery of London have shewn themselves the worthy descendants of such ancestors. The *Petition* and the *Remonstrance* have carried that enormous grievance to the throne in a spirited and becoming manner. I trust that their public virtue and firmness will at last triumph over the tyranny of the present administration, and that our Sovereign will restore the constitution, thus shaken from its foundation, by the speedy dissolution of a House of Commons, abhorred by all good men, odious to the whole nation, and the validity of whose acts is now daily arraigned by their former constituents. Such a consequence I think must soon follow, from the noble conduct of this city, and of other great and public-spirited bodies of men. After that happy event the people of England may expect from their true friends in a future honest Parliament, the three essential, and only effectual remedies of this distempered state, acts for the exclusion of placemen and pensioners, for the short duration of Parliaments. and for an equal representation.

I know, Gentlemen, how much the power and wealth of this great city depend on its trade and commerce, which have always flourished most in the freest states, and never arrived at perfection but under the patronage of Liberty. I shall therefore be ever ready to receive your directions on these important points, and in whatever relates to the prosperity of this city, and the particular interest of our ward. Every probable plan for the advancement of the common welfare, as well as every mercantile consideration, shall have its due weight in my mind. I will ever be a zealous defender of the rights and privileges of the livery, and all the freemen of London. In the concerns of this extensive ward I hope to have the advice and assistance of my constituents, every one of whom may be assured of that attention and regard, which I owe to those, by whose delegated power I act, and for whose interest I accepted this important trust. It shall be my constant and earnest endeavour to justify to the world the choice you have been pleased to make of me as your Alderman, and to approve myself an upright Magistrate, and a good citizen of the capital of the British empire.

I am, Gentlemen, Freemen and Fellow Citizens,
with Gratitude and Respect, your affectionate,
and obedient humble Servant,

April 18, 1770. JOHN WILKES.

LONDON, *April* 9.

Considerable betts are held, that Mr. Wilkes will next year be sheriff; and the succeeding year, if he lives, Lord Mayor of London.

Notwithstanding it is reported that Mr. Onslow's expences amount to 1300l. we are pretty well assured, that the suit will not cost him a single penny.

It is said, that any person convicted of perjury, forgery, blasphemy, or any other offence which may render him *infamous* in the eye of the law, will not be permitted hereafter to sit, or even be *capable* of sitting among a particular set of Gentlemen, so long as they shall exist as a body.

Copies of the commissions of Earl Loudoun, Sir Jeffery Amherst, and General Gage, as Commanders in Chief in North America, with the commission of Sir Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of Massachusetts Bay, are said to be making out.

We shall not burn *the city remonstrance, said one in the Ministry, the other day to a Gentleman in the opposition. I think you are right, returned the latter. Why? asked the courtier. Because, if you did, it would certainly* inflame *the minds of his Majesty's subjects.*

April 14. Mr. Trecothick represented to the H of C. on Monday last, that the exports to America in 1768, had exceeded those in 1769, upwards of £.700,000. He ventured to assert, that unless the duties upon Tea were repealed, the exports of this year would fall considerably short of those of the last year. It likewise appeared, that out of 18 ships lately in the port of London, and bound to New-York, only 3 sailed, and that the whole amount of the three cargoes did not exceed 10,000l. whereas, if the differences which unhappily subsisted between the mother country and the colonies had been amicably settled, the cargoes of those ships would have amounted to at least 300,000l.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 15.

"On Friday at 4 o'clock Admiral Elphinston got under sail at Spithead, with six ships of the line, and four transports, and though a fair wind and brisk gale, the Admiral was obliged to lie to for several hours, waiting for his transports and tender to come out. The people on board the Swallow mutinied, for some trifle, amongst themselves, which occasioned the Admiral to hoist a blue flag at the main-top, as a signal for the transports to come out,—which they disregarded; on which the Admiral immediately sent armed boats, and brought them out. The above signal was taken by many for the Admiral's flag, and interpreted to his disadvantage; but it ought to be considered that Mr. Elphinston is a Rear-Admiral, and if he had hoisted his flag, it would have been at the mizen; but that was not the case—he did not hoist his flag, nor does he intend to do so till he gets out of the narrow seas.

"The next morning, by ten o'clock, they were all out of sight.

"A messenger arrived here on Saturday morning, with business of consequence to the Russian fleet, but they were gone too far to be overtaken."

April 19. Tuesday evening, about 6 o'clock, Mr. Wilkes left the King's Bench prison. In order to blind the populace who had assembled before the prison, his daughter and a gentleman went out in a coach first, which drew the attention of the populace for some time, on which Mr. Wilkes, with a friend, stept into a post-chaise with four horses, and tho' the postillions drove as fast as they could, they were stopped before they had gained the windmill, where the people at first, insisted on taking out the horses, in order to draw the carriage about in triumph, but he avoided this by intreaties, and was at last permitted to pursue his journey.

A court of Aldermen is to be summoned to meet on Tuesday at Guildhall, in order to swear in John Wilkes, Esq; Alderman of Farringdon Ward Without; after which he will be elegantly entertained bythe Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

This day the committee of the society for the support of the Bill of Rights, settled all Mr. Wilkes's debts.

Mr. Wilkes, we hear, previous to his enlargement, gave bond, as security for his good behaviour for 7 years, himself for 1000l. and two sureties, viz. Edward Burke and Matthias Hambergh, in 500l. each, agreeable to the sentence passed upon him.

This morning Capt. Marmaduke Bowen, brother to Mrs. Powell, whose husband was lately murdered in Wales, was apprehended in Cornhill, and carried before the Lord Mayor, who committed him to the Poultry Compter for further examination.

A certain patriotic nobleman has all along declared it to be the most ill-advised measure that could be adopted by the ministry, to pave the way for introducing the Russians, as a maritime power, in the Mediterranean sea.

At several houses in the Borough last night, blue candles were burnt, and blue pipes were used in honour of the patriot.

The illuminations in this city were very great last night, and the populace tolerable peaceable.

DIED.] Dennis De Berdt, Esq; Agent for Massachusetts Bay, and Lower Counties of Delaware, in Pennsylvania. A Gentleman who had always proved himself a faithful and sincere Friend to the Interest of America.

The repeal of the remaining tax complained of by the Americans, will be again taken into consideration on the next meeting of an august assembly; it being partly upon these conditions, that the affair was not more strongly urged at present.

BOSTON, May 31, 1770.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the day appointed by the Royal Charter for the election of counsellors for the province, the great and general court or assembly met at Harvard-College in Cambridge, at nine o'clock in the morning; when the usual oaths were administred to the gentlemen who were returned to serve as members of the honourable House of Representatives, who also subscribed to the declaration:——The House then made choice of Mr. Samuel Adams for their clerk; after which they chose the Honourable Thomas Cushing, Esq their Speaker.

About ten o'clock his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, being escorted by the troop of guards from his seat at Milton, arrived at Harvard-College, and being in the chair, a committee of the House presented the Speaker elect to his Honour, who afterwards sent a message in writing, agreeable to the Royal explanatory charter. that he approved of their choice. The House then chose a committee to remonstrate to his Honor on the calling the assembly at that place.

At eleven o'clock his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Honourable his Majesty's Council, the Honourable House of Representatives, and a number of other gentlemen, preceded by the first company in Cambridge of the regiment of militia, commanded by the Hon. Brigadier Brattle, went in procession to the Meeting-house, where a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev'd. Mr. Samuel Cooke, of Cambridge, from those words, 2 Sam. xxiii. 3, 4 *The God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake to me, He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God: And he shall be as the light of the morning, when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springing out of the earth by clear shining after rain.* After divine service the procession returned to Harvard-Hall, where an entertainment was provided, at which were a number of gentlemen who had been invited by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Council.

In the afternoon the committee of the House reported the remonstrance, which was agreed to, and a committee chosen to wait on his Honor with the same; but not being in the chair, they passed the following resolves, to be entered on their journal.

WHEREAS *this House have passed a remonstrance to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor against the holding the general court in this place, or any other than in the town of* Boston, *which remonstrance cannot now be presented, his Honor not being in the chair: And whereas according to the Royal Charter of the province it is necessary that this court proceed to the choice of counsellors for the year ensuing, on this day, being the last Wednesday of May.*

Therefore, Resolved, *That this House do now proceed to the said election of counsellors* only from necessity:—PROTESTING *against its being drawn into a precedent hereafter, or considered as a voluntary receeding of this House from their constitutional claim.*

Previous to the choice of counsellors, letters were read, from the Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; the Hon. John Hill, Esq; the Hon. Gamaliel Bradford, Esq; resigning their seats at the council board, on account of their age and bodily indisposition.

The following gentlemen were elected counsellors for the ensuing year, viz.

For the late colony of Massachusetts-Bay. The Honourable *Samuel Danforth, Esq; Isaac Royall, Esq; John Erving, Esq; *William Brattle, Esq; *James Bowdoin, Esq; Thomas Hubbard, Esq; Harrison Gray, Esq; James Russell, Esq; Royall Tyler, Esq; James Pitts, Esq; Samuel Dexter, Esq; *Joseph Gerrish, Esq; *Thomas Sanders, Esq; *John Hancock, Esq; *Artemas Ward, Esq; *Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq; *Joshua Henshaw, Esq; *Stephen Hall, Esq;*

For the late colony of Plymouth **James Otis, Esq; Wm. Sever, Esq; *Jerathmeel Bowers, Esq; *Walter Spooner, Esq;*

For the late province of Maine. *Nathaniel Sparhawk, Esq; John Bradbury, Esq; Jeremiah Powell, Esq;*

For Sagadahock. **James Gowen, Esq;*

At large. **James Humphry, Esq, *George Leonard, jun. Esq;*

The gentlemen with this [*] mark, were not of the council last year.

The list of counsellors chosen yesterday being this day, agreeable to the direction of the Royal Charter, presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, his Honor was pleased to consent to the election of the gentlemen before-mentioned, except the Hon. John Hancock, Esq; and Jerathmeel Bowers, Esq;

Joseph Gerresh, Esq; declined going to the board.

Yesterday being the anniversary for the election of counsellors, agreeable to the Royal Charter, his honour in obedience to the mandate of a minister of state, appointed the general-court to convene at Cambridge, whereas the express letter of the law ordains the election to be made in Boston, being the most proper, convenient, as well as ancient seat of government of the Massachusets-Bay.——The morning was ushered in with music parading the streets, and an ox, which on the afternoon before was conveyed through the town decorated with ribbons, flowers, &c. was early put to the fire at the bottom of the commom; the novelty of an ox roasting whole, excited the curiosity of the people, and incredible numbers from this and the neighbouring towns resorted to the spot, to view so unusual a spectacle, at 11 o'clock the several batteries in the town discharged their cannon, presently after, divine service began at the Old Brick Meeting-House, the Revd. Mr. Samuel Mather, the worthy descendant of the excellent Doctors Increase and Cotton Mather, and legitimate heir to their political as well as religious principles, opened the solemnity with prayer; the Rev'd Dr. Chauncy, that inflexible assertor of our civil and religious rights, entertained a numerous and very respectable audience with an animated discourse, well suited to the occasion, from Psalm xxii. ver. 4. *Our Fothers trusted in thee: they trusted and thou didst deliver them.* Public worship concluded with an anthem admirably performed by a select company procured for that purpose. The clergy and a great number of principal gentlemen from this and the neigbouring towns then proceeded to Fanueuil-Hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided, and attended with that chearfulness, decency and good order peculiar to the favourites of freedom and science, After dinner the following toasts were drank and saluted with loud Huzzas and the discharge of guns. 1. The King, ordained for the good of the people.—2. The Queen,

and her Royal Progeny —3. Perpetuity to our civil and religious liberties.—4 The Reverend and worthy corporation of Harvard college —5. May the eldeſt ſeat of the muſes in America never degenerate into a theatre of deſpotiſm.—6. The immortal memory of our pious forefathers —7. The glorious minority in both houſes of Parliament.—8. The independent freeholders of the county of Middleſex —9. The illuſtrious Chatham, Camden, Rockingham, Shelburn, Richmond and the other noble Lords who have generouſly eſpouſed the cauſe of America.—10. The virtuous Commons who choſe rather to relinquiſh their ſeats in a corrupt Senate than ſacrifice their conſcience or honor.—11. May the names of Saville, Meredith, Barre, Pownal, Burke, and the other inflexible patriots who have ſignalized themſelves in ſupport of conſtitutional freedom be tranſmitted to poſterity with honor.—12. The Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs of London —13. May Great-Britain and her colonies be ſpeedily reunited on juſt principles —14. Proſperity to the Maſſachuſets-Bay.—15. Our ſiſter colonies who have ſteadily oppoſed miniſterial tyranny.—16. Confirmed health to the patriot Otis.*—17. May the preſent houſe of Repreſentatives emulate their glorious predeceſſors.—18. The diſintereſted merchants of the town of Boſton.—19. The Farmer of Penſylvania, Chriſtopher Gadſden, and John M'Kenzie, Eſqrs; of South-Carolina, and all the ſtrenuous advocates for American freedom.—20. John Wilkes, Eſq; Capt. M'Dougall, and all perſecuted patriots. —21. The American manufactures —22. Our ſuffering brethren at Cambridge, whoſe hearts are with us while their bodies are unconſtitutionally torn from us.

* Mr. Otis having unexpectedly favoured the company with his preſence, after the town had expreſſed their ſolicitude for his recovery in the preceding toaſts, ſtood up and addreſſing the toaſt-maſter returned, Proſperity to the preſent company, to the town of Boſton, to North-America.

The whole matter was conducted to the ſatisfaction of every individual preſent, and the hall was cleared at about five o'clock, the poor of the town were preſented with the ox which was roaſted for that purpoſe, and temperately ſhared in the feſtivity of the day.

BOSTON, June 7, 1770.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Repreſentatives, after a long and very fair debate, came into a Reſolution, by a diviſion of 96 to 6, not to proceed to any buſineſs out of the town of Boſton; and appointed a Committee to prepare an addreſs to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, deſiring that the General Aſſembly may be removed to its *antient* and *uſual* place the *Town Houſe in Boſton*,

PROVIDENCE, June 2.

At a Town-Meeting held at Providence on the 31ſt Day of May, eſpecially called, upon hearing that a Majority of a Number of Merchants of this Town had agreed to import all Sorts of Goods from Great Britain, TEA excepted——

It appearing, that at the late Meeting of a Number of the Merchants of this Town, when the Non-Importation Agreement was vacated by a Majority of thoſe preſent, they were unacquainted with the Sentiments of the neighbouring Colonies reſpecting that Matter, and as it appears the propoſed Alteration of ſaid Agreement, to the Excluſion of TEA only, is not ſatisfactory to the Inhabitants of this Town, or to the neighbouring Colonies, nor will it have the deſired Effect; it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that the Vacation of ſaid Agreement was too precipitate, and ſuch as we apprehend would not have been done by them, had the Matter been poſtponed to this Time.

VOTED, That it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that no Goods, excepting ſuch as are allowed by ſaid Agreement, ought by any Means to be imported into this Town, until the Duty on TEA be repealed, or the other Governments generally import; and that the Committee be appointed to wait on the three Houſes of Merchants who are for importing, and have ſent for their Goods, and uſe every Argument to induce them to countermand their Orders, and report their Doings at the annual Town-Meeting to be holden on Monday next. And to prevent any diſagreeable Sentiments ariſing in the Minds of our Neighbours againſt the Inhabitants of this Town, on Account of the ſaid late Reſolution; the Proceedings of this Meeting are hereby ordered to be publiſhed in the next Gazette, that the Public may be aſſured we ſhall harmonize in the united Endeavours of this Continent in this and every other Meaſure, ſo ſalutary to their general Welfare.

And whereas there are ſome Perſons in the Towns of Boſton and Newport, who have imported Goods contrary to the general Agreements of the Colonies; it is VOTED and RESOLVED, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall purchaſe, directly or indirectly, any ſuch Goods ſo imported from thence or elſewhere, and bring them into this Town, either for Sale or their own Uſe, their Names ſhall be publiſhed in the *Providence Gazette*, that they may thereby incur the juſt Diſpleaſure and Diſcouragement of their injured Neighbours and Country,

A true Copy,

Teſt. JAMES ANGEL, *Town-Clerk.*

We learn from Newport, that ſince the Arrival of Capt. Whitman from Philadelphia, a Town-Meeting has been held, wherein it was reſolved, that the Non-Importation Agreement ſhould be reſumed, and continued till the American Revenue Acts are totally repealed, or until the other Colonies ſhall generally agree to renew their Importations. A Committe of the moſt reſpectable Inhabitants were appointed to ſee all the Goods ſtored that have been imported contrary to the Agreement, who were buſily employed Yeſterday in taking Charge of the ſame. One Merchant, we are told, delivered to the Committee 30 Cheſts of Tea, beſides other Articles.—Upon the whole it appears, that the Town of Newport are now determined ſtrictly to adhere to the Agreement, and once more unite their Endeavours with the Colonies in general, to obtain full Redreſs of thoſe Grievances under which we have long laboured.

A Committee of Merchants in Connecticut have addreſſed a Letter to the Committee in this Town, adviſing that the Non-Importation Agreement would be continued and preſerved inviolate in that Colony, until the whole of the Revenue Act is repealed; and ſtrongly recommending the Obſervance of a like Conduct.

ANNAPOLIS, June 7.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, at the Court houſe, on the 6th day of June, 1770;

A letter from the Committee of correſpondence in Philadelphia to the merchants of Annapolis, dated the 29th of May laſt, and received the 5th inſtant, was read, adviſing that the inhabitants of New Port, Rhode-Iſland, had violated the non-importation agreement. On which the queſtion was put, Whether this city do concur with the inhabitants of Philadelphia, in their reſolutions of having no further commercial intercourſe with the colony of Rhode-Iſland, until they return to, and keep their former non-importation agreement, ſo long as any of the revenue acts remain unrepealed:

Reſolved in the affirmative, *nemine contradicente.*

The queſtion was put, Whether any perſon or perſons, who ſhall have purchaſed rum, molaſſes, &c. from Captain Whitney, from Rhode-Iſland, knowing at the ſame time that the merchants there had violated the non-importation agreement, had infringed the aſſociation entered into the 22d of June laſt:

Reſolved in the affirmative, *nemine contradicente.*

HARTFORD, June 11.

We hear from Paquonnuck, a pariſh in the weſtern part of Windſor, that about half an acre of the ſurface of the ground there, has lately ſunk, or fallen to a conſiderable depth below the common ſurface or level, not unlike to what is frequently occaſioned by Earthquakes, though attended with no eruptions either of water or fire: for which event no natural cauſe has as yet been aſſigned.—And it is more unaccountable, as the ground that is ſunk was not contigious to, or bordering upon any precipece or declivity, nor adjacent to any collection of water that ſhould occaſion it to ſink.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

Yeſterday arrived the Earl of Halifax, Capt. Boulderſon, in 6 Weeks from Falmouth, but brings no Papers, that we have ſeen, ſo late as we have had. Firſt of June ſpoke a Brig from Coracoa, bound to Dunkirk, out 15 Days, Lon. 58.—There was a bill before the Parliament for permitting us to ſtrike Paper Money, agreeable to the Bill framed here, and rejected by Sir Henry Moore. It had had two Readings, and was likely to paſs.

On Tueſday laſt, departed this Life, after a few Days Illneſs, in the ſixteenth Year of her Age, Miſs KATHERINE PROVOOST, (only Daughter of the late John Provooſt, Eſq;) a young Lady, whoſe gentle and affable Behaviour, could not fail to attract the Eſteem of every Perſon who had the Pleaſure of her Acquaintance; and her perſonal Qualifications and unaffected Piety, endeared her to all who knew her. The Death of a young Lady of her extraordinary Accompliſhments, is much regretted, and drew Tears of Love from all her Acquaintance.

Extract of a letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, dated May 26, 1770.

On Friday morning laſt, between 7 and 8 o'clock, was landed from on board the Carolina Packet, Capt. White from London, the ſtatue of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham; on which occaſion a great number of the principal inhabitants attended at Col. Beale's wharf, ready to draw the ſtatue by hand. At half paſt eight, the ropes being properly fixed, and an enſign diſplayed on the carriage, the inhabitants preſent, to the number of ſome hundreds, (at the beat of drum) began to draw the ſtatue from the wharf, along the Bay up Broad-ſtreet, to the watch-houſe yard, where it will remain till the Pedeſtal is erected for it to ſtand upon, which we hear will be completed by the King's birth day. The inhabitants on this occaſion fully ſhewed the reſpect they bore to the man who makes his country's glory, his chiefeſt happineſs

☞ The Subſcribers for Zenger's Trial, are deſired to ſend for their Books, and thoſe who have not paid, to ſend the Money, agreeable to their Engagements, the Non-compliance with which, is a real Injury to the Printer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Phœnix, Seymour, from St. Chriſtophers; Chance, Berrien; and Stratford, Calder, St. Auguſtine; Betſey and Lydia, Rogers, Honduras; Hope, Devere, Rhode-Iſland; Charleſtown, Wheiten, South Carolina. Brig Friendſhip, Wallace, Jamaica; Britannia, Waldron, St Auguſtine; Bumper, Fowlkes, Santa Croix; Lord Cambden, Elder, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Polly, Newton, New Providence; Godwin, Fowler; Two Brothers, Clark, North Carolina.

Outward. *Schooner William, Anderſon, for St. Chriſtophers; Ann, Parker, Madeira; Farmer, Tilley, Lisbon. Sloop Suſanna, Kain, St. Lucca; William, Dennis, Lisbon; Margaret, Hodge, Grenades; Frugality, Dickinſon, St. Chriſtophers; Sally, Schermerhorne, South Carolina; Joſeph, Clark, St. Auguſtine; Charming Betſey, Thompſon, Surinam. Brig, Margaret, Taylor, Santa Croix; Havannah, Nicholſon, Liverpool; John and Charles; Butler, Lisbon*

Cleared. *Ship Albany, Richards, to London; London, Chambers, London. Snow Jerſey, Roach, Briſtol. Brig Chriſtian, M'Munn, Coracoa; Matty, Richards, Newfoundland. Sloop Dove, Ferguſon, Philadelphia; John, Scovell, Fiall; Fanning, Hoſmer, Africa; Mees, Blundell, South Carolina; General Gage, Thayer, Falmouth.*

THIS is to give Notice, that the Partnerſhip, late between Joſhua Carman and John Abeel is diſſolved, and that the ſaid Joſhua Carman, now carries on Buſineſs on his own Account, and has for Sale,

Rum, Sugar, Molaſſes, Tea, Indigo, Pepper, &c. Wholeſale and retale. 22 35

THIS is to forewarn the Public in general, not to truſt any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever on my Account, without my Order in writing, as I will not pay for any that will be taken up in my Name after the Publication hereof. Witneſs my Hand at New-York, the 23th Day of June, 1770,

32 35 DUNCAN M'MULLAN.

Wants Employment,

A Young man that would willingly ſerve a gentleman in the country, as a clerk and ſteward: Or would teach ſchool in a gentleman's family; Or a public ſchool in a good neighbourhood. For further particulars inquire of the printer. 42 35

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

On the 10th of July next, if not ſold before at private Sale,

A Convenient dwelling houſe and lot, ſituated on the road leading to Courler's-Hook, between lawyer Jones's and the rope-walk: The houſe is two ſtories, with three convenient rooms that have fire-places in them. The lot contains in front, 62½ feet, in rear 100, with a good board fence round the ſaid lot: Likewiſe there is on the ſaid lot, a number of valuable fruit trees. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſaid houſe and lot, at private ſale, may apply to EDWARD MERKS, in Horſe and Cart-Street. The lot is leaſed ground for 42 years, from the year 67. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſaid houſe and lot, may appear at the premiſes, on the day of ſale, as it will be peremptorily ſold, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. 32 35

New-York, June 7, 1770.

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

WHEREAS it appears to this Board, by an Account exhibited to them by their Treaſurer, That very conſiderable Sums are due and owing to this Corporation, from a Number of Perſons for Rents, reſerved on Grants, Leaſes, and otherwiſe; which have from Time to Time iſſued to them: And whereas ſeveral Notifications have heretofore been made by this Board, requeſting the Payment of ſuch Arrears; notwithſtanding which, little or no Notice has hitherto been paid. This Board do therefore hereby Order, that Alderman Blagge, Alderman Des-Broſſes, Alderman Lott, with Meſſrs. Huggit, Curtenius, and Van Varck, or any four of them, be a Committee to convene before them, without Delay, all ſuch Perſons, who ſo appear to be in Arrear for Quit-Rents, and otherwiſe, in order that the ſame may be duly paid and ſatisfied; and all ſuch as do not attend ſaid Committee, may depend on being proſecuted, without expecting any further or other Notice from the Board. *By Order of the Common Council,*

AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, *Clerk.*

The above Committee, in Conſequence of their Appointment, have deſired me to give Notice, to ſuch Perſons who are indebted to the Corporation, that they, the ſaid Committee will attend, at the Common Council Chamber in the City-Hall of this City, on Monday the 18th of this Inſtant June, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and ſo on from Day to Day, at the ſame Hour, during that Week, in order that ſuch as are diſpoſed to ſatisfy their Arrears, may attend accordingly. *By Order of the ſaid Committee,*

32 35 AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the firſt Day of April next,

THE Dwelling Houſe where the late Robert Hunter Morris lived, with the Out-Houſes, and One Hundred and Eighty-ſeven and a Half Acres of Land, ſituate on Shrewſbury River. Inquire of ROBERT HARTSHORNE.

Portland-Point, June 11, 1770. 32 35

GEORGE BALL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives, in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will ſell, very low for Caſh;

Pencill'd China.

TEA table ſets complete, Quart bowls, [45 ps.
Pint ditto,
Cream jugs,
Sugar diſhes,
Tea pot ſtands,
Spoon boats,
Flower jarrs,
Quart mugs,
½ pint coffee pots,
Coffee cups and ſaucers,
Butter plates,
Tea cups and ſaucers with handles.

Burnt Image China.

Complete tea table ſets, (39 ps.
Gallon bowls,
Three quart do.
3 pint do.
2 pint do.
1 pint do.
Chocolate do.
Cups and ſaucers, (4 ſizes,
Tea pots,
Cream jugs with covers,
Sugar diſhes,
Tea pot ſtands,
Cups and ſaucers with handles, large and ſmall,
Odd ſaucers,—Salt ſellers.

Blue and white China.

Table and ſoup plates,
Odd ſaucers —Salt ſellers,
Do cups, 2 ſizes,
Gallon bowls,
3 Quart do.
3 Pint do.
2 Pint do.
1 do. do.
3 Pint coffee pots,
½ Pint bowls,
Butter plates,
Large cups and ſaucers,
Small do.
Tea pots, 3 ſizes,
Do. and ſtands,
Spoon boats.

Brown China.

Large tea pots,
Small do.
Slop bowls,
Chocolate do.
3 Pint coffee pots.

White China.

Sugar diſhes,
Cream jugs,
Flower jars.

White Stone Ware.

Sets of oblong diſhes,
Tureens, large and ſmall,
Butter tubs and ſtands,
Worceſter pattern ſallad,
Bowls and ſtands, &c. &c.
Table and butter plates,
Jelly and pudding forms, different patterns.

Delph Ware.

Gallon bowls, bottles and baſons, large,
3 Quart bowls,
2 do. do.
1 do. do.
Pint and half pint do.
Plates,—Bowls and baſons, 2 ſizes,
Quart mugs,—Pint & ½ pint,
Sugar diſhes. &c.

Plain Glaſs Ware.

Gallon decanters,—3 Qu. do.
2 Quart do. 1 do. do.
Wine and water glaſſes,
Waſh hand glaſſes with plates,
Beer glaſſes,
Common wine do.
Cruets,—Butter tubs and ſtands,
Punch glaſſes with handles,
Patty pans,—Sugar diſhes,
Salt ſellers and linings,
Jelly and bird glaſſes.

Flower'd Glaſs.

Decanters, new faſhion,
Wine and water, and
Ale glaſſes,
Neat cut ſalts,
Do. cruets,
Bowls with covers, 2 ſizes,
Odd glaſſes with ſilver tops, for cruet ſtands,
Cruet ſtands from 12s. to £3

Iron Ware from England.

Fiſh kettles with ſtrainers, 3 ſizes,
Stew pans, 5 ſizes,
Tin patty pans, 3 ſizes,
Gallon and 3 quart tea kettles,

Queen Pattern Lamps,

Of the neweſt patterns, very uſeful for ſick perſons,
Tin lamps that ſerves for ſeveral uſes,
Table matts, 2 ſizes,
Pocket ſteelyards,
Snuff boxes,
Tob. do. with burning glaſſes,
Japan'd ſpectacle caſes,
Ivory black, 3s. per pound,
Briſtol grindſtones,
London grindones, ſeveral ſizes,
Beſt velvet corks,
Common do.

3i—

New York, 2d May, 1770.

RUN-AWAY *from the Subſcriber, living in Broad-Street, on Saturday the 28th of April laſt, a yellow Skin Negro Wench, named Bella, born in Barbados, about 23 Years of Age, of a middle Stature: Had on when ſhe went away, a blue ſtriped Homeſpun Petticoat, a blue Coating Waiſtcoat lined with Oznabrugs, a blue Cotton Romall Handkerchief tied about her Head, and a red and white croſs barr'd Handkerchief round her Neck, without Shoes or Stockings. Whoever will apprehend and bring the ſaid Negro Wench to her Maſter, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward; and whoever harbours or conceals her, may reſt fully aſſured of having the Severity of the Law put in Force againſt them.* (32 35) *RICHARD HARRIS.*

POET'S CORNER.

To Miss ——

'TWAS not on splendour's *easy couch* to rest,
'Twas not to boast in riches envy'd store;
'Twas not to be of numerous lands possest'd,
Or that my cup of plenty should run ov'er;
But 'twas with you the joys of life to prize,
And all its sorrows, all its cares to share,
'Til late old age should drop its wintry skies,
And bring that evening you've no cause to fear.
In cheerful confidence I'd pleas'd resign
The pomp of grandeur and the toils of strife,
Would you but join your willing hand with mine;
And tread with me the *chequer'd* path of *life*.
When thunders roll and frequent lightnings dart,
And boisterous winds the face of eve deform,
Fondly I'd snatch the to my trembling heart,
And shield thy softness from th' impending storm.
With leuient hand I'd gently lead thee on
Through life's dark passages, and haunt's of care;
And when my task of life was almost done,
O! bless her, Heaven, should be my fervent prayer.
But joyless now my pensive hours must pass,
With silent lapse, *adown* the stream of time;
Whilst my fond love, through some deceitful glass,
To you is represented as a crime.
Curs'd be the wretch whose basely grovelling mind
Stoop'd first to learn the miser's sordid *lore*,
Where passion, veering to each gust of wind,
Nor lov'd nor lik'd when interest was no more.

COLINET.

THE Trustees for all the Creditors of Messrs. Perreau and Jollie of Guadaloupe, whose Estate within this Colony, hath been attached; Do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to make a Dividend among the Creditors of the said Perreau and Jollie, of the Monies which have come to their Hand. And they do hereby desire all the said Creditors. to meet them at the Counting-House of Hugh and Alexander Wallace, in Burnet-Street, of the City of New-York, on Thursday the ninth Day of August next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon; when the Accounts will be adjusted, and a Dividend made, agreeable to the Directions of an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors.

New-York, 7th June, 1770.

HUGH WALLACE,
ALEXANDER WALLACE,
ANTHONY VAN DAM.

3t 33

PURSUANT *to an Order made by the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and George Duncan Ludlow, Esqrs. two of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Benjamin and Moses Hays, Insolvent Debtors, and sundry of their Creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the said Benjamin and Moses Hays, to shew Cause (if any they have) to the said Justices, by Tuesday the seventeenth Day of July next, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the House of the said Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; in Smith-Street, in the City of New-York, why an Assignment of the Estate of the said Benjamin and Moses Hays, should not be made to George Duncan and Gabriel H. Ludlow, appointed by the Petitioners for that Purpose, and the said Benjamin and Moses Hays thereupon discharged, agreeable to the Directions of several Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York; the one entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned;" one other, entitl'd, "An Act, to continue an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto;" and the other, entitled, "An Act more effectually "to secure to Creditors the Benefits intended by the Acts, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors."*

New-York, 4th June, 1770. 3t 33

City of New-York, 31st May 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

EDWARD BARDIN, who lately kept the King's Arms Tavern, in the Fields, will open on Monday next, a complete Victualing-House, the Sign of the Golden Ton, in Chapel-Street; where Gentlemen may Breakfast, Dine and Sup, any Day in the Week:—Also Dinners or Suppers for large or small set Companies, provided in the most genteel Manner, on the shortest Notice.—Victuals ready dressed, sold out in any Quantity, to such Persons who may find it convenient to send for it; *And* every Day, from eleven o'Clock till twelve, a Cloth will be laid, for such Gentlemen who may choose a Relish, &c.

Said Bardin returns his sincere Thanks to his former Customers, for their many Favours, and humbly hopes for a Continuance thereof, which he will endeavour to Merit, by the most civil Treatment, and the very best Accommodations.

The public Prints taken in for Gentlemen's Amusement.

N. B. Mead and Cakes, as usual: Such Persons as send for Mead out of the House, are desired to send good clean Bottles, in return for those taken away. 30 33

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-away from the Subscriber, living in Evesham, Burlington County, New-Jersey, on the 25th Instant May; an English Servant Man, named Thomas Haines, about 20 Year, of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, stoops in his Walk, has a down Look, wears his own straight brown Hair, little Eyes, is slender built: Had on and took with him, a half worn Beaver Hat, a drab coloured homespun Bearskin Jacket, an old Oznaburgs Shirt, Tow Trowsers, very long; a Pair of knit Breeches, of a Dove Colour, with brown Knee Garters, blue Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes. It is likely he will pretend to know something of the butchering Business, as he served some Time to it in England.—Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, if taken up in New-York Government, and Ten Dollars, if taken in New-Jersey, with all reasonable Charges, paid by

30 33 JOSIAH FOSTER.

HENRY REMSEN, jun. & Com.

Have remaining for Sale at their Store in Hanover-Square, on the most reasonable Terms, the following Articles;

SCARLET, blue, green, drab colour and mixt broadcloths; red struods; scarlet shalloon, crimson and yellow tammy, green and blue calimanco, black russel; plain and figured black everlasting, flowered drawboy, brown thickset, dyed barragon, cotton ribbs, white and dyed jeans; a few pieces of linen check, striped camblet, figured duroys and stuffs, figured white silk gauze; 6 4, 6-4 and half qur. and 7-4 bed bunts; striped ticken, clouting diaper, mens and boys black worsted stockings, girls and maids blue do. scarlet & black breeches pieces, mens silk stockings, boys brown thread do. womens fine white thread do. a few pieces of chintz and callico; striped and check'd muzeen and loretto for mens vests; a few pieces of white and black edging, some trimming and other ribbons; black trimming for hatts, black figured mode, silk knee garters, black cravats; buttons, silk and hair, and twist; temple spectacles, fine and coarse horn combs, combs in cases; girls and womens fans of various sorts, womens black silk gloves and mits; white, black and green threads, wafers in boxes; white and yellow metal and plated buttons, horsewhips, mixt and brown plush; womens crape, Irish linens, Irish camblet, striped holland, brown Manchester velvet, white China taffaties and flower'd damask, scarlet silk cord, broad scarlet gimp, green silk purses; fine and coarse darning needles, girls and maids purple flower'd mits, womens black crape fans; darning thread, some links, buckles, scissars, razors, small snuff boxes, sweet meat knives, beeds; long sithes, that can be recommended, &c.

ALSO,

The very best of wool cards,—and cotton cards.

☞ Ready money given for any quantity of merchantable POT and PEARL ASHES. 30 33

Albany, 26th May, 1770.

ALL Persons indebted to Thomas Shipboy, of Albany, by Bond Note, or Book Debt; are requested to come and discharge the same, by the first of August next, otherwise, they may depend that their Accounts, &c. will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without further Notice. 30 33

For *LONDON*,
The SNOW HOPEWELL,
Capt. JAMES SMITH;

WILL sail with all possible Speed: For Freight or Passage, apply to John Murray, or the Captain on board, at Murray's Wharf,

New-York, 12th May, 1770. 28 32

ANY Gentleman inclining or intending to carry on the Spermaceti-Works, in all the various Branches; may hear of a young Man at Mr. Gilston's, near the Head of Chapel-Street; who will engage to answer his highest Expectations, in performing every Branch thereunto belonging: And likewise erect the Materials for carrying on said Business.

Old Jamaica SPIRITS,

A few HOGSHEADS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
JAMES CREIGHTON,
Near the Royal Exchange. 30—

ALL *Persons having any Demands on Peter Clopper, are desired to call and receive immediate Payment; and all those that are indebted to him, are also desired to come and make Payment, before the 1st of August, in order to prevent Trouble.*

N. B. He has on Hand, a general Assortment of dry Goods, which he will sell at prime Cost, as he intends to quit the Business of dry Goods. 28 32

To be SOLD or LEASED, for a Term of YEARS,

FOUR Lots of Ground, lying at the Ship Yards: Any Person inclining to purchase or lease the above, may inquire of the Printer. Also to be sold,

A likely Molatto Boy of 18 Years of Age, can do all Kind of House-work, is sold for want of Employ. 29 32

New-York, 28th May, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber in New-York, an indented servant man, a sailor by trade, named Robert Mathews, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown hair, of a fair complexion, blew eyes, well built, and much pitted with the small-pox, knock kneed, was born in Philadelphia; had on when he went away, a brown forest cloth coat, green waistcoat, blue and white striped lining, coarse trowsers, with buttons on them marked 16. Whoever takes up the said run away, and secures him in any of his majesty's goals, or brings him to his master, shall have Four Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by HENRY USTICK. 30 33

New-Jersey, Monmouth. } BY Order of the Hon. Judges, John Anderson, and James Lawrence, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County; that Samuel Leonard, jun. a Prisoner for Debt in said Gaol, was this 26th Day of April 1770, qualified to his Schedule of his Effects, pursuant to a late Act of the Assembly; entitled an Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, made this present tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, &c.

Now this is to give Notice, to all the Creditors of said Debtor, that they be together at the Court House of said County, on the 18th Day of June next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why the said Debtor's Estate should not be assigned for the Use of his Creditors, and his Body discharged from Gaol, pursuant to said Act. 30 32

Monmouth Gaol, April 26th, 1770.

Wants a Place,

A Young Man who can be well recommended, is willing to wait on a Gentleman, and has been used to tend at Table.

(29 32) Inquire of the Printer.

JAMES RIVINGTON, BOOKSELLER,

Facing the Coffee-House Bridge,—Has the following Novels, Books of Instruction, Amusement, &c. to sell;

THE Sentimental Journal. The Continuation of do.
The Farmer's Son of Kent.
The Farmer's Daughter of Essex.
The Citizen of the World.
The Fair American.
The Cottage.
The History of Lady Caroline and Lady Frances Stroud, by Miss Minifies.
The Exemplary Mother.
The Woman of Honour.
The Polite Lady, for Misses at Boarding School.
Eliza Musgrove.
Emily Montagu, by the Author of Julia Mandeville.
The New CLARISSA.
Eliza.
Miss Somerville.
The Surprises of Love.
Commodore Byron's late Voyage round the World.
Clarissa.
Sir Charles Grandison.
Ruffhead's Life of Mr. Pope.
The Messiah.
The Death of Abel.
The Curiosities of Ireland, with Cuts.
The Elements of Criticism.
The Spirit of Laws.
The celebrated D. Robertson's History of Charles the 5th.
Lord Littleton's History of Henry the Second.
Salmon's Geographical Grammar.
Langhorne's Constantia and Theodosius.
A new Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, by Mortimer.
The North-Briton, fourth Volume.
Patty Saunders.
Belisarius.
The Vicar of Wakefield.
Letters on the History of England, by Lords Orrery and Littleton.
The Persian Letters, by Montesquieu.
The Man of 40 Crowns, Princess of Babylon, and Sincere Huron, by Voltaire.
The young Lady's Magazine.
Pope's Essay on Man.
The New Plays and Farces.
Baretti's Travels to Italy.
Sharp's Travels thro' do.
The Sailor's Letters.
Barford Abbey.
The Unexpected Wedding.
Louisa Mildmay.
The Academy of Plays.
Miss Pitsborough.
Alicia Montagu.
The Idler, by the Author of the Rambler.
Mason's Poems, Elfrida Caractacus, &c.
Indiana Danby.
Hudibras.
Memoirs of Corsica.
Hawkesworth's Telemachus.
Dr. Blackston's Commentaries on the Laws of England.
Horsman's Conveyancer.
Priestley on Government.
D. Smollett's Adventures of an Atom.

Also the finest Vermilion Wafers.
Singleton's Gaffs for Cock-fighting,
And his best Cork Screws.
MENS GLOVES for FUNERALS,
AND
KEYSER's PILLS. 29 32

For BRISTOL,
The SHIP
ELLEN,
JOHN CLARK, MASTER;

WILL sail about the Middle of next Month: For Freight or Passage, agree with said Master, on board, at Cruger's Wharf; where the Ship may be seen, calculated for the conveniency of Accommodation of Passengers, equal to any Ship belonging to this Port.

May 24th. 29 32

BOLTON.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he is removed to the NEW-YORK ARMS, in the Broad-Way, lately kept by Mr. George Burns, where his utmost Endeavours will be exerted to give Satisfaction to every Gentleman who may be pleased to frequent his House, which is repairing, and will be greatly improved.

The Stables which will be repaired, with Stalls for 30 Horses, are let to JAMES WATERMAN, whose constant Attention will be employed to oblige Gentlemen in that Department.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

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RUn-away *from the Subscriber in Stratford, in Connecticut, on the 7th May, a Negro Man, nam'd Jack, of a middling Stature, pretends to be a Surgeon, his fore Teeth out, with a large under Lip, goes a little leaning forward, and is left Handed: Had on or took with him, a darkish coloured Broadcloth Coat, and double breasted short red Jacket, and Leather Breeches, and also a Pair blue Cloth Breeches; a Pair of Pumps, and a thick Pair of Shoes, and Beaver Hat. The said Negro stole from his Master, three Half Johannes, Six Dollars, and a roan Mare, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter S, with a Cross on the Middle of it, with a Star on her Forehead, with a good breasted Saddle and Bridle.——Whoever will apprehend the said Negro, and bring him and the Mare to his Master, or without the Mare, if she is not to be found, shall have Seven Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by the Subscriber. All Masters of Vessels and others, are forbid to carry off the said Negro, or harbour him, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law. Dated in Stratford, May 11th, 1770.*

ISAAC WELLS.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

New-Yo

MR. HOLT,

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* *Whenever the Sons of Liberty are m
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quenters of Hampden-Hall.*

New-York, June, 11th, 1770.

MR. HOLT,

CAPT. S---s may by this Time *perhaps* imagine that I have forgot him, or what is much more probable (his well known *pride, self-conceit* and *vanity* considered) that his late elaborate performance publiſhed in your Journal, No. 1427, is unanſwerable; I aſſure him, neither is the caſe. Buſineſs of more importance than ſcribbling an anſwer to his confuſed jumble of *nonſenſe, falſhood* and *untruths*, has hitherto prevented it; but the time is at laſt come, matters muſt be explained, and the conduct of this *Hero* ſet in its true light. I ſhould conclude, to uſe (for once) his own expreſſions, that his *memory was bad*, that he *ſpoke by gueſs*, or was *miſinformed*, by his publickly declaring in his anſwer to my third query, that none of the firſt merchants in this city ever made their appearance at any of the meetings of the Sons of Liberty,* formerly held in oppoſition to the Stamp-act, *except once*, when *he thinks* he ſaw John Alſop and James DeLancey there. I am as much ſurpriſed at his impudence, as at this his attempt to impoſe upon the public. I am, and ever was, a *real, true* and *genuine* Son of Liberty; I conſtantly attended the meetings of the ſociety during the continuance of the Stamp-act, was warmly engaged in the cauſe, a cauſe upon which the liberty of America then wholly depended; and I do poſitively aſſert, that I have frequently and at different times ſeen J—n A—p, G——d W—n, T—s W-m M--r, T—s W—n, H—n Y—g, L——s C—n, G—y B——n and A——m L—n, at the meeting of the Sons of Liberty. I muſt conſeſs my aſtoniſhment that S—s who well knew this, ſhould have the effrontery, publickly to aſſert the contrary; perhaps the *noble Captain* does not eſteem any of thoſe gentlemen as ſome of the firſt merchants in this city; *if he does not*, I wiſh he would inform the world who he looks upon as intitled to that character; in ſhort as I ſaid before, the only conſtruction that can be put upon the conduct of this *new fangled, lately dubbed ſquire*, is, that he was either *miſinformed, ſhort of memory, ſpoke by gueſs*, or that he deſignedly intended to impoſe upon the public, by advancing a *falſhood* ſo *notorious* and *palpable*,—and I ſhrewdly ſuſpect the latter.

But whether J—s L—w, T—t B—e, T——s J—s, J—d W—n and W—m W—n, (the perſons whom S—s has thought proper to particularize) uſually attended the meeting of the Sons of Liberty or not, is at preſent very immaterial, for whether they *did* or *did not*, it is a fact well known and can be proved by hundreds, that thoſe gentlemen exerted themſelves to the utmoſt of their power in defence of the Sons of Liberty, applauded their conduct and juſtified their proceedings in *all companies*, upon *all occaſions* and at *all times*; when at the ſame time it is a fact as well known, and can be as fully eſtabliſhed, that J—n M——n S—t, T—s S—h, W—n L——n, P. R, L——n and J—n V. C—dt, together with the late ſp—r, the *favourite judge* and the whole L——ſtonian *clan*, uſed their utmoſt influence to prevail upon the inhabitants of this city, to enter into an *aſſociation* under the *ſpecious pretence* of protecting the city, altho' its a truth beyond the leaſt doubt. That their ſole and only aim was to prevent, obſtruct and break up the meetings of that *glorious and patriotic ſociety*. The latter declared publickly and openly, that the Sons of Liberty were enemies to their country, that they conſiſted of *an abandoned mob*, and were a ſet of *miſcreants* that deſerved the ſevereſt puniſhment. The former juſtified their behaviour, boldly affirmed that they conſiſted of a number of perſons, who had the noble cauſe of liberty in view, that they juſtly deſerved the applauſes of all good and honeſt men, and that they were even expoſing their lives and fortunes in the defence of *American freedom*. How different the conduct *then* of the two ſets of gentlemen, whom S—s *in ſome meaſure* has thought proper to contraſt, and let the world judge which of them deſerve the title of being, *if not* real Sons of Liberty, yet *true friends* to that *patriotic body*.

S—s acknowledges in the *ſprightly compoſition* of his, now under conſideration, that he *thinks* he once *ſaw* John Alſop and James DeLancey at a meeting of the Sons of Liberty; and tho' he only *thinks*, yet in the very next breath he well recollects that the latter *oppoſed all their plans, &c.* Gentle readers, for a ſingle moment attend, and hear the dreadful charge explained; it's ſhortly, this, A propoſal was made at this meeting (the only one S—s admits Mr. DeLancey ever to have been at) that the Sons of Liberty ſhould enter into and publiſh a ſet of reſolves, the tenor of which was then mentioned. Upon which Mr. DeLancey obſerved, that as the General-Aſſembly (the repreſentative body of the people) had entered into reſolutions of a ſimilar kind, he thought it would be needleſs for the Sons of Liberty to do the ſame; as what the General-Aſſembly had then already done, would naturally be looked upon as the ſenſe of the colony in general. Here the matter reſted, and this is what S—s *modeſtly* calls *oppoſing all their plans*. The inſinuation of S—s, that he prevailed upon the Sons of Liberty to vote for Mr. DeLancey, muſt give the world a very mean opinion *of thoſe patriots*; can it be ſuppoſed that perſons who had riſqued their lives and fortunes in defence of American liberty, would be prevailed upon to vote for Mr. DeLancey, or any other perſon againſt their real ſentiments?—If he means that Meſſrs, N—l L—t or Al—ke were induced to vote for that gentleman thro' his perſuaſions, he has advanced a moſt *notorious falſhood*; thoſe gentlemen deny the charge, they are men of honour and their words can be relied on. With reſpect to them then, S—s has undoubtedly declared an untruth.—'Tis not very common in a churchman to lye, but the public are deſired to remember with whom S—s *now* keeps company, a ſet of *fellows* remarkable for their *canting, groaning, lying* and *deceiving*, and its a well known maxim, that *evil communication, corrupts good manners*.

As to the *granting of the money to the troops, upon the footing* (as S---s terms it) *the General-Aſſembly did*, and their *excluding judge Livingſton, without Law*, are matters that can be eaſily cleared up, and that, I donbt not to the intire ſatisfaction of the impartial; but the handling of theſe points will take up more time than is conſiſtent with my preſent deſign. I ſhall therefore leave them for the ſubject of ſome future paper.

S---s denies that he ever called Mr. M'D--l a villain: It may be ſo, tho' I have been credibly informed to the contrary, and that by perſons *whoſe veracity can be depended upon*: However, it is needleſs to trouble the world with any thing relative to ſo *infamous* a character. S---s may think for what I know, that M'D--l is now *purſuing meaſures for the good of the public*, and acting in the *glorious cauſe of liberty*; but in this, S---s has not only the misfortune of differing with me in ſentiments, but with at leaſt three fourths of the good inhabitants of this city. M'D--l *in my opinion* is ſo far from being a Son of Liberty, that he may with great propriety be called a *Son of Faction*, a *Sower of Sedition* and a *fellow* of the moſt licentious principles.

The *Captain*, when he comes to the query relative to S--e, *the agent hunting gentleman*, gets immenſely angry and thunders out his Anathemas in great abundance! That the young man is extremely weak, and conſequently unfit for the employment his *creditors* want to procure for him, I ſubmit to the determination of thoſe gentlemen with whom he formerly liv'd in this city; that he is extravagant, *to ſay no worſe of it*, I leave to the deciſion of the inhabitants of Suffolk county. I ſhall paſs by the polite epithet of *ſcoundrel*, with which S---s has thought proper to honour me, with this ſingle obſervation only, that it beſpeaks the real character of the *oyſter catcher*, the *boatman* and the *ſailor*.

Let us next conſider the affair relative to an Inſpector of pot and pearl aſhes. This office was conſtituted in conſequence of an application made by the Chamber of Commerce. The report of the committee of that body, as to the neceſſity of ſuch an appointment, and the order made by the chamber thereon, bear date the firſt of November 1768,—and are in the following words. "*The "conſideration of a law more effectually to inſpect "pot and pearl aſhes, being alſo referred to the "Committee,*"

"*They are of opinion that there ought to be only "one inſpector of theſe articles, that he ſhould diſ-"tinguiſh them under the denomination of 1ſt, 2d, "and 3d quality, and that the names of the manu-"facturers and their places of abode be alſo branded "upon the caſks; and that the inſpector alſo brand "on the caſks, the quality of the aſhes, together "with the name of the province in which they were "manufactured.*"

"*Ordered, that the ſame gentlemen be a commit-"tee to wait on the city members, and inform them "of this report, and that it hath been read in the "chamber and approved, and they therefore requeſt "the favour of the city members to endeavour to get "a law enacted, agreeable to the tenor of the ſaid "report.*" It appears by the records of the chamber, that the committee waited on the city members, agreeable to the above order, on the 6th of December following. After this, can any man in his ſenſes believe the aſſertion of S—s, *that if it had not been for him*, a motion in the houſe for the appointment of an inſpector of pott and pearl aſhes, would not have been made? From the above tranſaction, it is evident that the motion entirely proceeded from an application made by the Chamber of Commerce, ariſing from a due regard to the benefit and advantage of trade and the honour of the colony, but by no means with the leaſt deſign of *gratifying* the vanity of S—s, which he has moſt *falſly* endeavoured to make the world believe. After the above report, order, and application were made, Mr. A. D. L. M—e was informed, that his name had been mentioned in the chamber as a proper perſon to be appointed the inſpector; and well knowing that it would be an office of very conſiderable profit, he immediately determined to procure it if poſſible. A particular intimacy and friendſhip at that time ſubſiſting between him and S—s, Mr. D. L. M—e directly waited upon the Captain (who then was, and ſtill is a member of the Chamber) and requeſted his aſſiſtance in procuring the appointment, S—s upon this (as I am credibly informed) without the leaſt heſitation, frankly engaged his word and honour, to uſe his utmoſt influence to obtain the office for De L. M—e. On the 2d of January, 1769, the General-Aſſembly was diſſolved. This diſſolution prevented any further proceedings at that time relative to the appointment of an inſpector, agreeable to the before mentioned application of the Chamber of Commerce. When the preſent aſſembly met, which happened on the 4th of April, 1769, the affair was again revived, and on the 10th of that month, Mr. Walton moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the appointment of a proper perſon as an inſpector of thoſe commodities.

Not the leaſt doubt now remaining, but that the bill would paſs into a law (if I am rightly informed) one of the city members aſked S----s whether the intended office would be agreeable to him or not; that he heſitated a little upon the propoſal, and after a few minutes conſideration, with an *affected* kind of reluctance, declared his willingneſs to accept of the office, if the legiſlature ſhould think proper to appoint him. But at this time he never once mentioned the name of D. L. M --e, tho' bound by a moſt ſolemn promiſe, to uſe his utmoſt influence to procure the inſpectorſhip for that gentleman; and as far as I have been able to learn, (after the ſtricteſt inquiry) he never did once recommend or mention D. L. M---e to any of the city members, or to either of the chamber of commerce, as a proper perſon for that office. When Mr. D L. M---e heard that S---s had procured the place for himſelf; the public may naturally imagine, that he was greatly ſurpriſed to find himſelf thus cruelly *diſappointed* and *deceived*, by the very man, upon whoſe promiſe he had ſolely depended for obtaining the office. Let the readers conceive, *if poſſible*, a ſituation more diſmal than the one D L M---e was now plunged in, owing to the *perfidy* of his ſuppoſed friend, upon whoſe word he had wholly depended for the procurement of the office. And in full expectation that a promiſe ſo *religiouſly* made, would be as *punctually* performed, he had declined entering into any particular buſineſs;—luckily for D L M—e, a few days after he had received undoubted intelligence that S—s had *deceived* him, and procured the office for himſelf; Mr. P—p K——k, who had ſome time before taken Bardin's houſe in the Fields, was obliged (for reaſons needleſs to be here mentioned) to quit the houſe, and by this accident D L M—e got it, and this (as I am told) happened ſeveral days after S—s had obtained a promiſe of the inſpectorſhip for himſelf. This is a *true, juſt* and *fair* relation of that whole proceeding; and I leave the public to judge from this ſtate of facts, whether S——s *did* or *did not falſify his promiſe to D L M—e*, and whether any man in his ſenſes will, after this, believe that D L M. told him *he could not attend the office, becauſe he had taken the houſe of Edward Bardin in the Fields, to keep a tavern*. D L M—e, affirms that he took the houſe ſeveral days after S——s had agreed to accept of the office himſelf: He is a man whoſe word can be depended upon, and I believe him.

Since S——s has mentioned D—l D—b, it will be neceſſary to ſet that matter in its true light: As I mentioned before, when the appointment of an inſpector of pot and pearl-aſhes was under conſideration, S——s was aſked whether he would accept of the office; that after ſome ſmall heſitation, and with *a pretended ſeeming kind of reluctance*, declared that he would: But at this time, ſo far was he from propoſing Mr. D—b as an inſpector, that he only ſaid, *he wiſhed D——b was properly qualified for the Office*, but never once propoſed his being appointed; he did indeed ſay, that he would *reſign* the office in favour of D—b, after the firſt year, by which time he might be properly qualified; and this I am told is all that paſſed about D—b, when S. engaged to accept of the office himſelf; tho' he has trumped up a *tale* as different from this as *truth* is from *falſhood*.—And this is alſo what S——s with his *uſual modeſty* calls *being ſolicited by the city members, to accept of the office*.

What S——s told the Speaker and Mr. Jauncey, about granting of money to the troops, I know not, neither do I know the particulars of the converſation that paſſed between them at the time S——s mentions: He calls upon Mr, Francis Lewis as a witneſs, and to vouch for the truth of what he aſſerts; Mr. Lewis is a gentleman, and if he will declare upon his word, that the converſation between the Speaker, Mr. Jauncey and S——s, paſ-

* *Whenever the Sons of Liberty are mentioned. I mean thoſe worthies, who formed themſelves into a ſociety in 1765, in order to oppoſe the execution of the Stamp-act; but upon no account do I mean to include under that appellation the preſent crew, the frequenters of Hampden-Hall.*

fed in the manner in which S——s has related it, I ſhall believe it: But as for the *ſimple ipſe dixit* of Capt. I—c S——s, I muſt confeſs that it has *very little*, or rather *no weight* at all with me.

I do not ſuppoſe that the city members had any thoughts *of buying S——s for their Servant*, when he was appointed the inſpector of pot and peal-aſhes, *as he ſeems to intimate.*——The purchaſe would have been of little conſequence, and the price *I think* rather high. However, it is generally now thought, and if a judgment is to be formed from the behaviour of the man, it wants no confirmation, that he has lately diſpoſed of his *conſcience*, his *reputation* and his *intereſt*, to a certain perſon, who has long *laboured* and *ſtruggled* for a ſeat in the general aſſembly, upon condition that when *the long wiſhed for Seat* is procured for the *one*, the agency of the colony ſhall be got for S——n S——e, Eſq; and this conjecture will appear to be well founded, when it is conſidered what *company* S——s *now* keeps, and the perſons whoſe conduct he *now* openly applauds: For it is a fact well known, that S——s ever approved of the proceedings of the city members, until they refuſed to gratify him with that appointment for his friend S—e, at the expence of Mr. Charles, the old faithful ſervant of the colony; and there cannot be upon due conſideration, the leaſt doubt remaining, but that his preſent *ill nature*, *malice* and *rancor* againſt the city members, intirely proceeds, from ſo *contracted*, *mean ſpiritted* and narrow-principled a motive only. AMERICANUS.

HALIFAX, May 17.

Laſt Thurſday John Croſſwell, a grenadier of the 59th regiment, Michael Duffey and Francis Hypſon, ſoldiers belonging to the 65th, were apprehended and committed to goal, being charged with the inhuman treatment and robbery of Mr. Simon Mackenzie, (agent victualler to his Majeſty's ſhips in this harbour) whom the preceeding night they knocked down in the ſtreet, and cut and wounded him in a moſt cruel manner, after which we are informed they robbed him of two 40s. pieces two moidores, five guineas, and one dollar, and then made off, leaving him ſenſeleſs. It appeared upon examination, that the perpetrators of this uncommon piece of barbarity, had premediated a tranſaction of this kind for ſome hours before they committed the fact, and after being diſappointed of ſeveral opportunities for putting their deſign in execution, about eleven o'clock they determined among themſelves to knock down and rob the firſt perſon they met with: Mr. Mackenzie ſoon after unluckily paſſing them on his way home, they aſked him what was o'clock? and while he was looking at his watch to ſatisfy them, they fell upon him and committed the particulars abovementioned. What is more extraordinary, it is ſaid they were perfectly ſober when they committed the fact, and were ignorant of the value of the pieces they had taken till the next morning. We hear that Mr. Mackenzie, from ſome timely aſſiſtance that was immediately given him, is now in a fair way of recovery. The vigilence and activity of the military officers in diſcovering and bringing to juſtice the above offenders, cannot be ſufficiently admired and acknowledged by the public.

BOSTON, June 4.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Briſtol, to his Friend in this town, dated April 19.

——"You muſt have heard that after every thing that could be done, the Government have determined that the duties on Teas ſhall remain this ſeſſion.——Drink none, neither import any, and you will all do right."

The bold and generous ſpirit of freedom increaſes every day among us, as was abundantly evident in the conduct of the people on Friday evening, who went to the ſtore, ſuppoſed lodgings, and ſhop of McMaſters, the noted importers, and informed them, it was the mind of the inhabitants that they might clear the town of their perſons and properties by ſix o'clock Monday evening, as they would avoid the conſequences of the public reſentment; ſince which, they have agreed to ſhut up their ſtore and ſhop, get propoſals digeſted in writing, ſigned by them, and come perſonally into the meeting on Thurſday next, being the term of adjournment, and take the minds of the body upon their caſe; and thus it reſts for the preſent.—However, the reference of the matter to the whole body will anſwer two good purpoſes, viz. give them an opportunity of a full hearing, and mean while of clearing the town of themſelves and their ſtuff, as fatal to us, as ever was that of Achan to the camp of Iſreal.

June 4. 'Laſt Wedneſday Afternoon, a melancholy Accident at Menotomy; ſome People having been ſhooting at Marks with Ball, afterwards went to Beaman's Tavern, where Mr. Feſſenden, one of the above Perſons, left his Gun loaded; ſoon after a Lad about 13 Years old, came and took up the Gun not knowing it to be loaded, and ſnap'd it at a Girl in order to frighten her, when the gun went off, but it miſſing the Girl, the Ball went in juſt under Mrs. Feſſenden's Eye, (Wife to the above Mr. Feſſenden, and only Daughter to the Landlord) which lodged in her Head and killed her inſtantly.—She had her Infant, nine Months old in her Lap, who providentially was unhurt.

NEWPORT, June 4.

Laſt week the merchants and traders of this town had two meetings, at which they concluded to renew their former agreement of non-importation, and appointed a committee of inſpection, who waited on all thoſe who had received any goods contrary to ſaid agreement, and received all ſuch goods under their care, as were on hand, which they put into cheſts, trunks, &c. and ſecured them properly; which goods the committee are determined to viſit at leaſt once a week, till the duty on tea is repealed, and expoſe every perſon who ſhall be ſo baſe as to offer to open any of the packages; and to render it impoſſible for the owners of ſaid goods to commit any fraud without being diſcovered, the committee took an exact invoice of each perſons goods.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 7.

At a General Meeting held at the State-Houſe, on Tueſday Afternoon, the Subſcribers to the Non-Importation Agreement having met by themſelves, and duly and deliberately weighed the matter for which they were convened, agreed almoſt unanimouſly to adopt and abide by the opinion of twenty-one gentlemen, choſen at the laſt General Meeting, which is, "That there ſhould not at "this Time be any Alteration made in the Agreement "ſo generouſly entered into by the Merchants of this "City, on the 10th of March, 1769."

By a gentleman from England, we learn, that a great number of the manufacturers of Great-Britain, having, on a ſuppoſition of the much complained of act of parliament being totally repealed this ſeſſion, manufactured and got ready goods to a vaſt amount, which now lie as a dead weight on their hands, fills up their ware-houſes, and has greatly exhauſted their fund of circulating caſh, ſo that till now they did not feel the loſs of our trade, being bouyed up with hope; but that hope being now extinguiſhed, by the partial repeal, &c. petitions to parliament were coming in daily from the manufactures in different parts of the kingdom.

Capt. Richards, from Virginia, informs, that laſt Saturday Morning he ſaw a large ſhip aſhore at Cape Henry, and another veſſel diſmaſted, which he thinks went both aſhore on Thurſday night.

Yeſterday by order of his Majeſty, the commanding officers of the ſhip Britannia, made a thorough review of the ſloop Bernard a ſmall veſſel that has been ſeveral years employed by the miniſtry on a cruiſe againſt their enemies in North-America. This veſſel had frequently been a-ground in Maſſachuſetts Bay, whereby ſhe was bilged, HOG'D, and greatly damaged; ſhe had alſo received ſeveral heavy broadſides from the ſhip *Otis*, and others in that quarter, and being imprudently rigged, with a heavy top-gallant-ſail, without any ballaſt, ſhe muſt have ſunk in a little time, had ſhe not been called home for a reſit. But on examination it appeared that her upper works were exceeding weak, and her bottom intirely rotten. Wherefore all hands agree that ſhe is quite unfit for colony ſervice, and have ordered that ſhe be converted into a HULK, to fill up a ſmall gap in the Temple.

The Brig Good-Intent, Capt. Errington, is arrived in London, from Maryland, with a large quantity of goods, imported contrary to the non-importation agreement of the merchants of that province.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of *Pot-Baker's-Hill*, Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholeſale and retale, at the loweſt Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,
Short and long ditto,
Beſt Velvet ditto,
Common fine do.
Phial do.
With all Sorts of common Corks,
Brewers do.
Cork Soles for Shoes,
Corks for Womens Clogs,
Swimming Corks,
Jar, Stone, Muſtard and Snuff Bottle Corks,
Floats for Fiſhing Nets.

N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for ſwimming, which has ſaved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s. per Bag. 26 29

EXCELLENT CHEESE,
Juſt imported from——Ireland.

AT
Ogdens, Laight, & Company,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,
Newark, Eaſt New-Jerſey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other caſtings uſually made at their furnaces; ſuch as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various ſizes, potaſh kettles and ſugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath ſtoves for burning coal, iron ſtoves for work-ſhops and ſhips cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and ſizes, half hundred and ſmaller weights. As their metal is of the beſt quality, and the conſtruction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the moſt improved; their ware is equal if not ſuperior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general ſuperior to Engliſh hammers, &c.

Any perſon wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his ſtore in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jerſey, caſtings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above perſons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

TO BE SOLD,
Upon as reaſonable Terms, as they ſold before the Agreement for not importing Goods from Great Britain,—at
ABEEL and BYVANCK's,
Near Coenties-Market,
A conſiderable Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—
AS ALSO,

BEST Powder,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
24d. Nails by the Caſk,
Do. aſorted, by the ſmaller Quantity, at the uſual Price,
Copperas,
Allum,
Chalk by the Ct.
Bar Lead,
Iron Pots and Kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Do. Stew Pans,
Do. Dripping Pans,
Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Butter by the Firkin,
Chiſels aſorted, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported from Great Britain, and at a leſs Price.

They have alſo finiſhing off, at the Manufactory in this Province, a large Parcel of Sithes, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported.

N. B. They receive Pennſylvania Money in Payment for Goods. 22—

To be SOLD,
By PETER THOMPSON,
At PECK's-SLIP,

OARS,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—Caſtile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c, &c. 9—

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very beſt of Bar Iron, by the beſt Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not ſuperior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Caſt Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be ſold by
JOHN ABEEL,
Near Coenties Market, who can ſupply any Gentlemen on ſhort Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

THE impoſition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their moſt ſacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itſelf impolitic, abſurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herſelf; Yet, notwithſtanding the abſurdity of the meaſure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles ſo neceſſary to us, that it was with reaſon ſuppoſed we could not do without them, and therefore ſhould be compelled by our wants, to ſubmit to the impoſition.

The reſolutions of the colonies to ſtop importation from Great Britain, till ſhe retracted her unjuſt claims, was judiciouſly calculated to anſwer the end, but defective in making proviſion for a ſupply of the neceſſary articles by other means.——If this ſupply cannot be obtained, for articles of abſolute neceſſity, it is impoſſible that our agreement for non-importation ſhould long ſubſiſt, or anſwer the end propoſed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the deſign, and would preſerve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all poſſible encouragement to the manufactures among ourſelves, of thoſe neceſſary articles on which Great Britain has impoſed duties. Among theſe articles none is more neceſſary and conſiderable than paper,——nor more eaſily ſupplied, among our ſelves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers ——Without rags it is impoſſible for them to ſupply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly ſufficient for the purpoſe, if people would only be at the pains to ſave them—The value to each perſon is ſuch a triſle, they do not think it worth while, but they ſhould not ſave them merely for the value to themſelves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the ſervice they would do their country, in whoſe welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raiſe a quantity ſufficient to anſwer the end,—And ſurely thoſe who will not be at the pains of this little ſervice, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be ſo eſteemed.

☞ Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and ſells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

LATELY imported, and to be ſold exceeding cheap for caſh only, by JOHN KEATING, at his ſtore between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Iriſh linens,——with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,
Shalloons, durants & tammies.
Hair and worſted pluſhes of different colours.
Fuſtians, ſilk twiſt and mohair.
Beſt twiſt and metal buttons.
Broad and narrow binding.
Knee garters, ſilk laces,
A great variety of the moſt faſhionable ribbons.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.
Thread and blond lace.
Gauſes and gauſe handkerchiefs.
Cambricks and lawns.
Ghenting and long lawns.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.
Table cloths of different ſizes.
Clouting diaper,
Bed bunts of different ſize,
Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Perſians, taffaties and hatſtrings, modes, pelongs & ſattins of all colours.
Fans or ſabbath-day coolers.
All ſorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Leather and worſted mitts.
Men's, women's, boys, and girls worſted ſtockings.
Breeches patterns of all colours.
Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes.
Men's ſtout ſhoes.
Beſt New-York made beaver Hats.
Beſt raiſins in caſks,
Good ſnuff. Lampblack.
Log wood and red wood.

And ſeveral other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat aſſortment of milinary in the greateſt taſte.

Likewiſe at ſaid KEATING's may be had paſteboard, Wrapping paper, preſs paper, catridge do. ſheathing do. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all ſorts of ſtays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waiſtcoats, German jackets and ſlips, after the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Any Ladies uneaſy in their ſhapes, he likewiſe fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing miſſes, inclin'd to warts and riſings in their hips and ſhoulders, he likewiſe prevents, by methods approved of by the ſociety of ſtay-makers, in London: he acquires the firſt faſhions of the court of London, by a correſpondent he has ſettled there. He has had the honour of working for ſeveral ladies of diſtinction, both in England and in this city, with univerſal applauſe, and flatters himſelf he gave entire ſatisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in theſe parts, for neatneſs and true fitting.

N. B. The ſaid Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and ſells his bone at the loweſt price. He returns his ſincere thanks to all his good and kind cuſtomers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any diſtance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, oppoſite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 10—

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be ſold,
(Price Nine Pence)
By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,
A Pamphlet, entitled,
REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS,
Calculated for the Meridian of
FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of
NEW-YORK.